

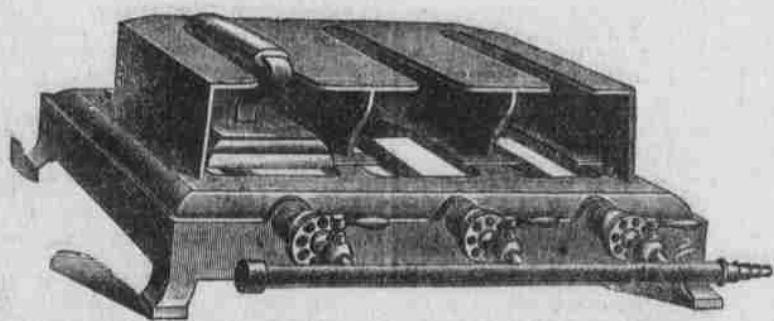
SOME FACTS ON GAS vs. COAL OR WOOD FOR COOKING.

The approach of Spring, when the heat of the kitchen is an element to be eliminated, so far as comfort is concerned, makes the subject of Gas Stoves for cooking particularly interesting. At current prices of gas in New Haven a gas cooking range is cheaper than a coal or wood range; it is cleaner in every way, it is quicker, it is more steady in its heat, and is easily regulated as a hot or medium fire, and the results in cooking obtained by its use surpass those possible from the use of coal or wood. These remarkable facts, so essential for the comfort and economy of every household, we confidently believe the following table, based on actual test, will verify and lead many families to use gas stoves this coming summer. Our variety is large and our prices on them very low. We invite a perusal of the following table.



GAS RANGE,

With Water Back, will heat 40-gallon tank in one hour } \$29.50
Without Water Back } \$16.00



LAUNDRY STOVES,

Will Heat 2 to 5 Flat Irons.

The greatest convenience for Domestic Laundry.

SUNDRIES.

Ovens for "Hot Plates," Sad Iron Heaters, Broilers, Nursery Burners, Cake Griddles, etc.

GAS, \$1.25 per 1,000 Feet.

The Most Economical for Cooking.

Table Showing Comparative Cost and Time of Cooking by Coal and Gas Range.

ARTICLES.	COAL AND GAS RANGE.	HOW COOKED.	WEIGHT.		PER CENT. LOST.	TIME Consumed.
			BEFORE COOKING.	AFTER COOKING.		
			lbs.	oz.		
Bluefish	Coal	Baked	3	2	32	31 m.
	Gas		3	2	20	35 m.
Rib of Beef	Coal	Roasted	9	7	32	1 h. 37 m.
	Gas		9	4	27	1 h. 25 m.
Chicken	Coal	Roasted	3	1	30	1 h. 6 m.
	Gas		3	1	14	1 h.
Beefsteak	Coal	Broiled	1	2	25	11 m.
	Gas		1	2	16	8 m.
Lamb Chops	Coal	Broiled	1	1	35	12 m.
	Gas		1	1	15	10 m.
Sweet Potatoes	Coal	Steamed	3	5		
	Gas		3	5		
White Potatoes	Coal	Steamed	3	8		
	Gas		3	8		
Cauliflower	Coal	Boiled	3	12		
	Gas		3	12		
Tomatoes	Coal	Stewed	4	5		
	Gas		4	5		
Bread	Coal	Baked				46 m.
	Gas					37 m.
Sago Pudding	Coal	Baked				27 m.
	Gas					28 m.
Lemon Pie	Coal	Baked				30 m.
	Gas					22 m.

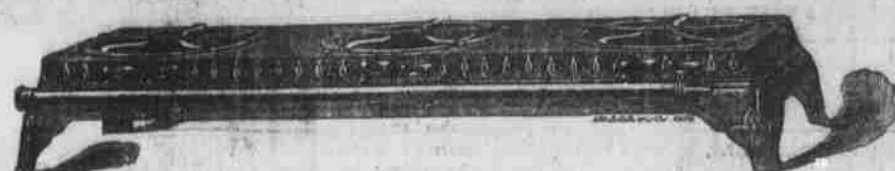
COAL RANGE. (Coal \$5.00 per Ton)

Total time for lighting fire until everything was ready to serve, 2 hours and 40 minutes. Of this time 30 minutes was required to heat oven, leaving only 2 hours and 10 minutes actual cooking time. Weight of coal (including lighting of fire) 44 lbs., and at end of time fire was ready for more coal. Cost of coal, 44 lbs. at \$5.00 per ton, 11 cents; kindling, 1 cent. Total, 12 cents.

GAS RANGE. (Gas \$1.25 per 1,000 feet.)

Total time from lighting of gas until everything was ready to serve, 1 hour and 50 minutes (vs. 2 hours and 40 minutes for coal range). Consumption of gas, by test meter, 38 feet at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet (our price for gas) 4-5 cents (vs. 12 cents for coal) a saving of 7-8 cents, that is, over 60 per cent saving; in other words where you would use over a ton of coal costing \$5.00 for cooking, one of our gas ranges will do the same amount of work, do it quicker, easier and better and cost you less than \$2.00.

ALL RANGES HAVE OVENS AND ROASTERS



"HOT PLATES"—SMALL COOKING STOVES,

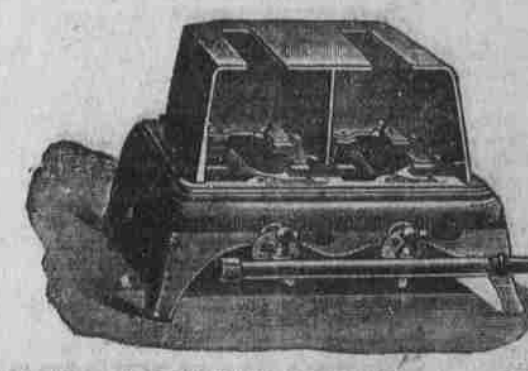
Ranging from \$1.50 to \$7.00, including tubing and independent connection. One can hardly realize the great convenience to a household till they have used one.



GAS RANGE,..... \$13.50

Smaller sizes,..... \$11.50 and \$10.00

Ovens and Roasters, Ranging from 10 x 14 1/2 to 11 x 17 1/2



TAILORS' IRON HEATERS,..... \$2.50 up.

Heating 1 to 5 Tailor Irons. Far ahead of any Tailor Stove, and much cheaper.

GAS HEATERS.

Large assortment, all kinds and sizes. Very convenient for quick heating during spring weather.

GAS, \$1.25 per 1,000 Feet.

Most Economical for Light or Heat.

NEW HAVEN GAS LIGHT CO., Offices and Salesroom, 80 Crown Street.

TUBERCULOSIS AGAIN.

MR. JOSEPH A. FAGAN'S DONATION TO SCIENCE.

The Two Cows Develop the Disease, One in an Advanced Stage—Boston Experts to Oppose the Test at the Hearing—Effect of Tuberculin on the Healthy Members of the Herd.

Hartford, March 15.—Since the public autopsies were made on the Parker-Lyons herd of Meriden, no step for the benefit of the public has been taken, in a practical way, by any of Connecticut's dairymen or herd owners, until Wednesday, when Mr. Joseph A. Fagan, a milkman, had two tuberculous cows submitted to the surgeon's knife. The tuberculin had been applied and temperatures carefully taken of the herd of twenty-nine, and the result was three convictions—two positively afflicted and one doubtful. This was certainly a fair condition to find a Connecticut herd in, when it is known that none but ordinary health precautions have been taken. The first hearing before the agricultural committee of the legislature found Mr. Fagan a most attentive member of the audience. While suspicious of the tuberculin test, the revolving in his mind of the possibility of his own herd's condition finally led him to apply the "obnoxious" thing (tuberculin) to his cows, and the result is now known.

When the party left the capitol Wednesday afternoon, it included the agricultural committee, the cattle commission, public health committee, farmers, physicians and newspaper men. It was 2:30 before the party were on the way to the Fagan farm, which is situated on Plimouth avenue, about three miles from city hall. At the milk barns, the entire party left the carriages and examined the stabling of the herd. It was the general opinion that a better-conditioned lot of stock could not be found. The stable is well ventilated, but of course there were some present who would "do this and do that" differently than Mr. Fagan did in the matter of feeding, etc. But the premises are certainly in as good condition as any like establishment in Hartford county.

From the stables the five hacks took the party to what was formerly known as Wadsworth's bone-boiling establishment on the east bank of the muddy "Hog" river. It was a cold drizzle sort of an afternoon, but that was lost sight of when operations were begun by Dr. Gardner shooting the first subject. This cow had a suspicious look. She was rough-coated, anything but fat, and to the eye suggested tuberculosis. But when the autopsy was made she proved to be in better health than the onlookers credited her with. In this subject glands taken from along the windpipe and two out of three of the lactiferous glands showed tuberculous formations. The lungs furnished one spot about as large as a walnut, but none of these examples produced pus. About this time a series of questions were poured in on Dr. Gardner by two Boston experts, who were present to pick flaws when the occasion offered. Their point seemed to be to show that the carcass under

examination contained nothing that would make the disease contagious. "This seems to be what most people stumble over," said Secretary Hough of the agricultural commission. "This tuberculin test is merely to pick out the slightly affected ones, not to show us the exclusively bad cases." When this second cow was brought in it was evident that some thought that a subject was about to be slaughtered that would "prove nothing"—as one man said. The cow was young, seemingly in prime condition and would catch the eye of a cattleman as a good one at a glance. But here was where the actual worth of the tuberculin was shown. From the adhesion of the lungs to the ribs—like an old sponge to the affected liver, lungs and some of the intermediate glands, this young, sleek cow showed herself to be far advanced with tuberculosis. This case put a damper on what little levity actually floated about at the expense of tuberculosis. The udder glands of this cow were comparatively sound.

During the examination of a spotted portion of the liver of the latter subject by one of the Boston experts, he said "That if it were not for the other conditions of the cow which stamped her as possessing the disease, well developed, he should not condemn the animal as having tuberculosis, as very few of ten livers were taken from cows with just such spots upon them, that proved to be only slight abscesses."

The Clinton Peck, a member of the agricultural commission, asked this examining six or seven such spots upon it, only four times as large." To this the expert replied "that he thought it would be tuberculosis." Afterwards this expert cut through this questioned spot on the liver, and then acknowledged that it was possessed of the granulations that determine tuberculosis.

Among the quiet, but thinking, observers was the well known owner of fine cattle, "Sam" Colt. When the first cow was killed and the autopsy showed the disease in a dormant state, he casually remarked: "That he would not have had that cow in his herd for any length of time for a thousand dollars."

Questioned about the symptoms, appetites and after effects of the tuberculin on his herd, Mr. Fagan replied: "At no time during the entire test did any individual, excepting those thrown out by the tuberculin, show any but natural conditions. They all fed and milked well, giving just as much as at any time before the tuberculin test was made. With the two cows killed to-day, however, it was different. In cows and condition they were unnatural. The coats have not been smooth since. Of course, the first one was rough, but it did not lay natural after the lymph had been injected. It was also the case with the last cow killed, but with all the others there has been no perceptible difference."

Now Mr. Fagan says he feels satisfied with himself and with the healthy condition of his herd. The two killed were not raised by Mr. Fagan, but were pur-

chased some time ago from the herd that is considered by those who ought to know as suspicious.

The oldest of the two cows killed yesterday was but six years. Senator Hall and Representative Day-ton played Dr. Gardner with question after question and will undoubtedly be able to give the public important information of what they heard and saw.

TARANTULAS, SCORPIONS AND SUCH.

Reassuring Facts Vouched For by Eminent Bug Sharps.

(From the Washington Evening Star.) The bureau of entomology has been collecting some interesting information lately about scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas. Respecting these creatures all sorts of nonsensical beliefs are prevalent, and travelers who have visited tropical regions disagree as to the effects of their bites. That the poison of any one of the three is apt to be deadly has often been asserted. The question derives particular importance from the fact that the animals are constantly imported into this country in bunches of bananas and among other fruits from lower latitudes.

Tarantulas are simply big spiders of the kind that build houses with trap doors. Their bite is very severe and painful, the scar lasting for a long time, but, though it produces a violent inflammation for a short time it is not dangerous to life. Such, at all events, is the belief of Professor C. V. Riley. In regard to the centipede Professor Riley says that its bite in warm climates is sometimes excessively violent and painful, though at other times, oddly enough, the poison causes little inconvenience. That it is ever fatal is not believed.

Scorpions are very painful indeed. They are dangerous in proportion to the size of the animal, its age, and the state of irritation in which it may be. Temperature also has an influence on the venom. It may be that the sting is occasionally followed by death, but such cases must be very rare. There is no doubt that the sting of certain species commonly found in South America causes fever, numbness in various parts of the body, tumour on the tongue and dimness of sight. These symptoms last from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The effects produced diminish in violence with repetition, so that a person who has been stung many times may become actually proof against the poison.

Some scorpions are much worse than others. The rather small, slender, pale-colored kinds have the worst reputation. In warm latitudes certain places are nearly free from scorpions, while others are overrun by them, for reasons not well understood. They are extraordinarily numerous in a valley of the Sierra Templada de Mexico. There it is hardly possible to turn over a stone without finding three or four small and wicked scorpions of a pale color beneath it.

It is a common belief that the legs of the centipede are poisonous, and that they will leave a trail that burns like fire if the animal runs over the bare flesh. This is wholly a mistake. The creature is naturally timid, and will not even try to bite if it can get away. The poison causes a good deal of pain, with fever and distress of the head.

Centipedes are fond of vermin infested beds, and in tropical countries beds are very apt to be so infested.

The Duration of Life.

Leaving out of count certain minor factors, like the time required for growing to a large size, and the slower growth of animals that must waste time and energy in capturing living food, it is certain that there is an intimate connection all through the animal kingdom between the duration of life and the reproductive habits. Animals, in one sense, are like the bright and fragrant flowers of plants; since, when their function is accomplished, when seeds are formed, they wither and perish. The business of the animal seems to be, not to live its own life, but to reproduce its own kind, and the term of life at its disposal is adjusted accordingly to the special difficulties of this purpose. Weismann and Alfred Russel Wallace suggested that death comes as soon as possible after the due number of successors has been produced, in order that each species may always be represented by a full tale of young and vigorous individuals. Natural selection acts like a contractor who has undertaken to keep a window-box gay with fresh blossoms; each plant must be removed almost before its flowers fade.

But one present concern is with the fact, rather than with explanation of the fact. Taking the needs of reproduction as a master-key, we find it unliking the secret of inequalities in life. The May-flies live only a few hours, but their eggs are produced abundantly, and have only to be dropped into the pools from which the parents, leaving their bodies of mere pupae, have emerged. Butterflies and moths that live for more than a few days are those whose caterpillars require a rarer food-plant, a more carefully chosen nursery and feeding ground. The females have to fly about seeking convenient spots for their offspring, and the eggs, instead of ripening and being deposited simultaneously, are laid from day to day until the full tale is accomplished. In many tribes of bees, the males play their part but once, and that during the nuptial flight of the queen; immediately afterwards they die, or shortly after are killed by the workers. The queens, secluded in the middle of the hive, produce crops of workers year after year, and so their lives are prolonged.

Among the birds and beasts, parental cares have brought length of days with them. The small singing birds are rapid breeders, sometimes producing five or six nestlings twice a year; but their enemies are equally numerous, and, despite the constant attention of the female, play such havoc with them that hardly in twenty years rear up young enough to species. Birds like pheas-

are still more prolific, but old and young alike are preyed upon by a multitude of enemies. The birds of prey are slow breeders; their active flight makes it impossible that the females should carry with them a burden of developing eggs, and in their long lives they leave behind them no more progeny than quicker-breeding, shorter-lived creatures.—London Saturday Review.

Possibilities of Science.

Again, in what physiologists now call the hypnotic state, it is clear that the commands issued even from afar by one who had produced that hypnotic state, and even by others to whom he has transmitted his authority, are heard and obeyed. We have no notion how they are so heard and obeyed. But it is clear that what is audible or visible to one organ in a state artificially produced by what we call the hypnotic trance, without in the least knowing what it means, might well be audible or visible to a differently constituted organ in its natural state. And therefore it is not at all possible that there are in existence organs which convey to other creatures, without any hypnotizing, those same messages which only become audible to us under conditions which resemble the sudden giving out of what is called "latent heat" by the physicists.

But if any one supposes that what is now established as "thought-reading" is due to the carrying of a new kind of quasi-electric message through the ether, and that the exercise of a strong volition renders this thought-reading possible—so that an organization properly qualified for the purpose, as a hypnotist's may be supposed to be, can, as it were, speak to a distant friend by force of thought alone without uttering any audible sound—we do not know to what developments this kind of sympathetic whispering might not lead. Apparently, even organizations not naturally qualified for thought-reading may, by the help of the hypnotizer, be artificially rendered sensitive to these more or less sub-conscious communications, so as to result in actions which would ordinarily be interpreted as proceeding from a knowledge of what happened at a distance, and far out of the hearing or sight of the person who appears to be influenced by that knowledge. In other words, on this theory of the phenomena, vibrations of the ether, which would otherwise be lost upon a man, may, by careful preparation, gain access to him, just as vibrations of sound, which are otherwise lost, are so preserved by the telephone as to be audible within two or three hundred miles.

Now, if by what we usually call a mere moral effort, a thought, or even a sentence, can be directed to a given brain, just as the apparatus of the telephone directs it, there is no particular reason why some means should not be found for intercepting some of the instinctive communications between one of the lower animals and another, so as to result in the same way in which an intermediate point in a cable of a message in a wire can be intercepted, and so on.

realized. All these speculations are, of course, pure dreams, but they are dreams which are suggested as not altogether impossible, by the extraordinary extension of the possibilities of a vibrating ether, accepted by the science of our own day. To the generation which has become familiar with the phonograph and thought-reading, it will hardly seem a sheer impossibility that we might one day be able to arrest and decipher the less intricate messages of purely instinctive import which pass between the ants of a single nest, or the rooks of a single rookery, or the chimpanzees of a single family. Indeed the last feat has, according to an American naturalist, been partially accomplished already by the help of the phonograph, though not by virtue of anything analogous to the thought or feeling reading between man and man.—London Spectator.

The Murder Room.

They sat in front of the steam radiator in the hotel talking of a tragedy that had occurred but a few days before in room No. 49, where a man had killed his wife and then fired a bullet into his own brain. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning, and as the policeman on the beat started to give his theory of the cause of the crime he was interrupted by the ringing of the call bell. The night clerk glanced at the annunciator, and his face paled, for the pointer indicated room No. 49.

Since the murder and suicide orders had been given not to use that room, and after giving the button a push he returned to his seat. In a moment the bell rang again. The call from room 49 had been repeated.

"Bur-r-r-r, bur-r-r-r" again sounded the bell.

Then the night clerk suggested that someone go up and see what was the matter.

"It is time for me to make a pull," said the policeman, "but I'll be back again," and he went out.

"I've just made a tour of the building and found the fires and everything all right, and I don't think it is my place to go again now," remarked the night watchman.

"I can't leave the office," said the night clerk, turning to the colored porter, "so you had better see what is wanted."

"Well, I won't go up dar," retorted that worthy. All this time the bell kept up an incessant ringing, and it was finally decided that they would all go. So they started, headed by the watchman with a revolver in his hand. Back of him was the porter with a huge poker, and the clerk brought up the rear with his teeth chattering. Room 49 was on the second floor, and as the trio reached the head of the stairs the door opened and there stood a man dressed in white. The watchman gave a yell, dropped his revolver and fell back room, the porter, who was thrown against the clerk, and all three went tumbling down the stairs together.

They scrambled to their feet. The porter rushed into the cellar, while the clerk sank back in one of the office chairs as he saw the occupant of room 49 come in.

"What's the matter; why don't you

answer the bell when I ring?" demanded the stranger as he stood in his night clothes addressing the shivering and shaking clerk.

Before the latter could reply, the proprietor, who had been aroused by the noise, came in and wanted to know what was the trouble.

"Is this a hotel or a lunatic asylum?" angrily asked the occupant of No. 49, as he glared from one to the other. "I came here this afternoon tired out from traveling all night and was assigned to room 49 by the day clerk. I slept until about an hour ago, when I awoke with a thirst and wanted a cocktail. I rang the bell and kept it up for some time, but no one responded. I want that drink, and I want it quick."

The proprietor explained matters, and the stranger received several cocktails and stayed a week without cost.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TEACHERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

Plans and the Program for the Session at Norwich Next July.

The fifth session of the Connecticut Summer School for Teachers will be held in Norwich, beginning July 8, regular class to continue till July 26. The sessions of the school will be held in the Norwich Free academy, which has been generously placed at the disposal of the state by the trustees. The lecture rooms are supplied with the best appliances for instruction. There is a library, workshop and gymnasium. The art gallery and studio of the Slater Memorial hall will be open for study. At no previous session of the school have such thoroughly equipped and convenient buildings been offered.

To teachers residing or teaching in this state there will be no charge for instruction. A fee of five dollars will be charged to teachers from other states. All classes will be open to every person who is registered. Good board and room can be had for five and six dollars in private families. The charges at hotels will be fixed at eight dollars. There will be reduced fares on the railroads.

The following courses will be offered: Arithmetic, civil government, color and modeling, drawing; elementary science, botany, physiology, making apparatus, chemistry, physics; geography, geology, gymnastics and physical training; history, Connecticut, United States; inventional geometry, kindergarten, language and grammar, libraries, literature, manual training, including course in woodwork, psychology; reading—methods, literature for children; school management, sewing, vocal music and writing.

There will be a course of evening lectures. The Kent library will be open for consultation. The laboratory, workshop and gymnasium will be used by the classes. Letters should be addressed to Charles D. Hine, secretary, Hartford.

The Editorial "We"—Irate subscribers or (bursting into the sanctum)—Where is the editor? I have come to whip him! Editor Hawville Clarion—All right, sir! We will attend to your case in a few moments, and—Subscriber—Hold on! Hold on! I'll take it all back if there are two of you for me to fight—Puck.